JULY 15, 1775. THE NUMBER 1249.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUET. in TIB. S. 28

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ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper at 12ſ6 a Year, and have Advertiſements (of a moderate Length) inſerted for 3ſ. the firſt Week, and 2ſ. each Week after.——Printing Work done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

The following is a copy of a LETTER *from General* LEE *to General* BOURGOYNE, *upon his arrival in* BOSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1775.

MY DEAR SIR,

WE have had twenty different accounts of your arrival at Boſton, which have been regularly contradicted the next morning; but as I now find it certain that you are arrived, I ſhall not delay a ſingle inſtant addreſſing myſelf to you. It is a duty I owe to the friendſhip I have long and ſincerely profeſſed for you; a friendſhip to which you have the ſtrongeſt claims from the firſt moments of our acquaintance. There is no man from whom I have received ſo many teſtimonies of eſteem and affection; there is no man whoſe eſteem and affection could, in my opinion, have done me greater honour. I entreat and conjure you, therefore, my dear Sir, to impute theſe lines not to a petulent itch of ſcribbling, but to the moſt unfeigned ſolicitude for the future tranquillity of your mind, and for your reputation. I ſincerely lament the infatuation of the times, when men of ſuch a ſtamp as Mr. Bourgoyne and Mr. Howe can be ſeduced into ſo impious and nefarious a ſervice by the artifice of a wicked and inſidious Court and Cabinet. You, Sir, muſt be ſenſible that theſe epithets are not unjuſtly ſevere. You have yourſelf experienced the wickedneſs and treachery of this Court and Cabinet. You cannot but recollect their manœuvres in your own ſelect committee, and the treatment yourſelf, as Preſident, received from theſe abandoned men. You cannot but recollect the black buſineſs of St. Vincent's, by an oppoſition to which you acquired the higheſt and moſt deſerved honour. I ſhall not trouble you with my opinion of the right of taxing America without her own conſent, as I am afraid, from what I have ſeen of your ſpeeches, that you have already formed your creed on this article; but I will boldly affirm, had this right been eſtabliſhed by a thouſand ſtatutes, had America admitted it from time immemorial, it would be the duty of every good Engliſhman to exert his utmoſt to diveſt Parliament of this right, as it muſt inevitably work the ſubverſion of the whole empire. The malady under which the ſtate labours is indiſputably derived from the inadequate repreſentation of the ſubject, and the vaſt pecuniary influence of the Crown. To add to this pecuniary influence and incompetency of repreſentation is to inſure and precipitate our deſtruction. To wiſh any addition can ſcarcely enter the heart of a citizen who has the leaſt ſpark of public virtue, and who is at the ſame time capable of ſeeing conſequences the moſt immediate. I appeal, Sir, to your own conſcience, to your experience and knowledge of our Court and Parliament; and I requeſt you to lay your hand upon your heart, and then anſwer with your uſual integrity and frankneſs, whether, on the ſuppoſition America ſhould be abject enough to ſubmit to the terms impoſed, you think a ſingle guinea raiſed upon her would be applied to the purpoſe (as it is oſtentatiouſly held out to deceive the people at home) of raiſing the mother country; or whether you are not convinced that the whole they could extract would be applied ſolely to heap up ſtill further the enormous fund for corruption, which the Crown already poſſeſſes, and of which the moſt diabolical uſe is made? On theſe principles I ſay, Sir, every good Engliſhman, abſtracted of all regard for America, muſt oppoſe her being taxed by the Britiſh Parliament: For my own part, I am convinced that no argument (not totally abhorrent from the ſpirit of liberty and the Britiſh conſtitution) can be produced in ſupport of this right. But it would be impertinent to trouble you upon a ſubject which has been ſo amply, and in my opinion ſo fully diſcuſſed. I find, by a ſpeech given as your's in the papers, that it was by the King's poſitive command you embarked in this ſervice. I am ſomewhat pleaſed that it is not an office of your own ſeeking, though, at the ſame time, I muſt confeſs that it is very alarming to every virtuous citizen, when he ſees men of ſenſe and integrity (becauſe of a certain profeſſion) lay it down as a rule implicitly to obey the mandates of a Court, be they ever ſo flagitious. It furniſhes, in my opinion, the beſt arguments for the total reduction of the army. But I am running into a tedious eſſay, whereas I ought to confine myſelf to the main deſign and purpoſe of this letter, which is to guard you and your colleagues from thoſe prejudices which the ſame miſcreants, who have infatuated General Gage, and ſtill ſurround him, will labour to inſtil into you againſt a brave, loyal, and moſt deſerving people. The avenues of truth will be ſhut up to you. I aſſert, Sir, that even General Gage will deceive you, as he has deceived himſelf. I do not ſay he will do it deſignedly; I do not think him capable: But his mind is ſo totally poiſoned, and his underſtanding ſo totally blinded, by the ſociety of fools and knaves, that he no longer is capable of diſcerning facts as manifeſt as the noon day ſun. I aſſert, Sir, that his letters to the Miniſtry (at leaſt ſuch as the public have ſeen) are one continued tiſſue of miſrepreſentation, injuſtice, and tortured inferences from miſ-ſtated facts. I affirm, Sir, that he has taken no pains to inform himſelf of the truth; that he has never converſed with a man who has had the courage or honeſty to tell him the truth. I am apprehenſive that you and your colleagues may fall into the ſame trap, and it is the apprehenſion that you may be inconſiderately hurried, by the vigour and activity you poſſeſs, into meaſures which may be fatal to many innocent individuals, may hereafter wound your own feelings, and which cannot poſſibly ſerve the cauſe of thoſe who ſent you, that has prompted me to addreſs theſe lines to you. I moſt devoutly wiſh that your induſtry, valour, and military talents, may be reſerved for a more honourable and virtuous ſervice againſt the natural enemies of your country (to whom our Court are ſo baſely complacent) and not in ineffectual attempts to reduce to the wretcheſeſt ſtate of ſervitude, the moſt meritorious part of your fellow ſubjects. I ſay, Sir, that any attempts to accompliſh this purpoſe muſt be ineffectual. You cannot poſſibly ſucceed. No man is better acquainted with the ſtate of this continent than myſelf. I have ran through almoſt the whole colonies, from the north to the ſouth, and from the ſouth to the north. I have converſed with all orders of men, from the firſt eſtated Gentlemen to the loweſt planters and farmers, and can aſſure you that the ſame ſpirit animates the whole. Not leſs than 150,000 Gentlemen, yeomen, and farmers, are now in arms, determined to preſerve their liberties or periſh. As to the idea that the Americans are deficient in courage, it is too ridiculous and glaringly falſe to deſerve a ſerious refutation. I never could conceive upon what this notion was founded. I ſerved ſeveral campaigns in America laſt war, and cannot recollect a ſingle inſtance of ill behaviour in the provincials, where the regulars acquitted themſelves well. Indeed we well remember ſome inſtances of the reverſe, particularly where the late Col. Grant (he who lately pledged himſelf for the general cowardice of America) ran away with a large body of his own regiment, and was ſaved from deſtruction by the valour of a few Virginians. Such prepoſterous arguments are only proper for Rigby's and Sandwich's, from whoſe mouths never iſſued, and to whoſe breaſts, truth and decency are utter ſtrangers. You will much oblige me in communicating this letter to General Howe, to whom I could wiſh it ſhould be conſidered in ſome meaſure addreſſed, as well as to yourſelf. Mr. Howe is a man for whom I have ever had the higheſt love and reverence. I have honoured him for his own connexions, but above all for his admirable talents and good qualities. I have courted his acquaintance and friendſhip, not only as a pleaſure, but as an ornament: I flattered myſelf that I had obtained it. Gracious God! is it poſſible that Mr. Howe ſhould be prevailed upon to accept of ſuch an office! That the brother of him, to whoſe memory the much injured people of Boſton erected a monument, ſhould be employed as one of the inſtruments of their deſtruction. But the faſhion of the times, it ſeems, is ſuch as renders it impoſſible he ſhould avoid it. The commands of our moſt gracious Sovereign are to cancel all moral obligations, to ſanctify every action, even thoſe that the Satrap of an eaſtern Deſpot would ſtart at. I ſhall now beg leave to ſay a few words with reſpect to myſelf, and the part I act: I was bred up, from my infancy, in the higheſt veneration for the liberties of mankind in general. What I have ſeen of Courts and Princes convinces me, that power cannot be lodged in worſe hands than in theirs; and of all Courts I am perſuaded that ours is the moſt corrupt and hoſtile to the rights of humanity. I am convinced that a regular plan has been laid (indeed every act ſince the preſent acceſſion evinces it) to aboliſh even the ſhadow of liberty from amongſt us. It was not the demolition of the tea, it was not any other particular act of the Boſtonians, or of the other provinces, which conſtituted their crimes; but it is the noble ſpirit of liberty, pervading the whole continent, which has rendered them the objects of miniſterial and royal vengeance. Had they been notoriouſly of another diſpoſition, had they been *homines ad ſervitudinem parates*, they might have made as free with the property of the Eaſt India Company as the felonious North himſelf, with impunity. But the Lords of St. James's, and their mercenaries of St. Stephen's, will know, that as long as the free ſpirit of this great continent remains unſubdued, the progreſs they can make in their ſcheme of univerſal deſpotiſm will be but trifling. Hence it is that they wage inexpiable war againſt America. In ſhort, this is the laſt aſylum of perſecuted liberty. Here, ſhould the machinations and fury of her enemies prevail, that bright goddeſs muſt fly off from the face of the earth, and leave not a trace behind. Theſe, Sir, are my principles; this is my perſuaſion, and conſequentially I am determined to act. I have now, Sir, only to entreat, that whatever meaſures you purſue, whether thoſe which your real friends (myſelf amongſt them) would wiſh, or unfortunately thoſe which our accurſed miſrulers ſhall dictate, you will ſtill believe me to be perſonally, with the greateſt ſincerity and affection. Your's, &c. C. LEE.

NEW YORK, *June* 26.

THE ſhip Juliana, Capt. Montgomery, arrived at Sandy Hook laſt Saturday night, from London, in which veſſel our worthy Governor came paſſenger. He landed at 8 o'clock yeſterday evening, and was conducted to the houſe of the Hon. Hugh Wallace, Eſq; by an immenſe number of the principal people of this city.

Yeſterday arrived here from Philidelphia, on their way for the camp at Boſton, General Waſhington, appointed by the Hon. Continental Congreſs commander in chief of all the provincial troops in North America, attended by the Generals Lee and Schuyler: They were eſcorted by a party of light horſe: The Generals landed at the ſeat of Col. Liſpenard about 4 o'clock yeſterday afternoon, from whence they were conducted by nine companies of foot, in their uniforms, and a greater number of the principal inhabitants of this city, than ever appeared here on any occaſion before.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at PROVIDENCE [45 *miles from* BOSTON] *to his friend in this city, dated June* 20, 1775.

"You doubtleſs have been alarmed with divers accounts of the conteſt which happened on the 17th inſtant, between the King's troops and our army; ſhall give you a narrative in a few words, as the poſt now waits.

"On the evening of the 16th, Col. Putnam took poſſeſſion of Bunker's Hill, with about 2000 men, and began an entrenchment, which they had made ſome progreſs in. At 8 in the morning, a party of regulars landed at Charleſtown, and fired the town in divers places. Under cover of the ſmoke, a body of 5000 men marched up to our entrenchments, and made a furious and ſudden attack; they were drove back three times; and when they were making the third attack, one of our people imprudently ſpoke aloud that their powder was all gone; which being heard by ſome of the regular officers, they encouraged their men to march up to the trenches with fixed bayonets, and entered them; on which our people were ordered to retreat, which they did with all ſpeed, till they got out of muſket ſhot; they then formed, but were not purſued: In the mean time ſix men of war, and four floating batteries were brought up, and kept up a continual fire on the cauſeway that leads on to Charleſtown; our people retreated through the fire, but not without the loſs of many of the men. Our loſs is 60 men killed and miſſing, and about 140 wounded. The brave Dr. Warren is among the former, and Col. Gardiner among the latter. We left 6 field pieces on the hill; our people are now entrenched on Pleaſant Hill, within cannon ſhot of Bunker's Hill. The loſs of the King's troops muſt be very conſiderable; the exact number we cannot tell. If our people had been ſupplied with ammunition they would have held poſſeſſion moſt certainly. They have begun firing on Roxbury, with carcaſes to ſet it on fire, but have not yet ſucceeded. Our people are in high ſpirits, and are very earneſt to put this matter on another trial."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 28.

YESTERDAY arrived here an expreſs from the American camp, who brought letters to the Congreſs, by him we have the following:

Extract of a letter from WEATHERSFIELD, *June* 22, 1775.

"Before this, you muſt know (I conclude) that there has been a battle, in which fell the honourable, the noble, Doctor Warren. For fear you may not have the particulars, I will endeavour in part to relate to you how the affair was, as by the beſt account I can gather from letters from the camp:——Laſt Friday afternoon, orders were iſſued for about 1800 of the provincial troops and 200 of the Connecticut, to parade themſelves at ſix o'clock with one day's proviſion, equipped with packs, blankets, &c. their orders were given at 9 o'clock, and they marched with their teams, trenching tools, &c. on Bunker's Hill, to heave up an entrenchment, which you are ſenſible is near the water, ſhips, &c. they worked moſt ſurpriſingly that night, and were diſcovered at ſun-riſe by a ſailor from the maſt head; the Britiſh army began a fire from Cop's Hill near Cotton's church, in Boſton, and from all the ſhips that could be brought to play, which continued till near eight. About one o'clock P. M. the Americans at Cambridge heard that the regulars were landing from their floating batteries, and the alarm was ſounded, and they were ordered down to the breaſt work at Charleſtown. Before it was poſſible, Capt. Cheſter writes me, he could get there, the battle had begun in earneſt, and cannon and muſket ball were plenty about their ears: Cheſter and my brother both were in the engagement; they reinforced our men that had left the breaſt work, in fine order, though they paſſed through the cannonading of the ſhips, bombs, chain ſhot, ting ſhot, double headed ſhot, &c. but then their ſuperior number of artillery and number of men, for they were 3 to 2, forced our men to retreat, after a warm engagement of one hour and a half. Thank Heaven but few of our men fell, conſidering the advantage they had of us; our men were much fatigued with working at the entrenchments, and I believe not in the beſt preparation in the world to meet an enemy. Add to this terrible ſcene, the Britiſh troops, to their eternal diſgrace, ſhame, and barbarity, ſet Charleſtown on fire with torches. My brother ſays, we were obliged to retreat upon Proſpect Hill, where we made a ſtand, and ſaid we would all die before we would retreat any further; but the Britiſh troops did not think fit to come out from under protection of their ſhipping. The loſs of Americans is ſuppoſed to be of wounded, miſſing, and ſlain, about 120. A large genteel well dreſſed Gentleman that firſt mounted our breaſt work, was overſet by one of our impudent Americans, who took ſo good aim as to prevent his ever mounting another, as he tumbled him into the entrenchment, juſt as he cried, the day is our own. We greatly rejoice to hear of the coming of the good, the brave, and great, General Waſhington; we ſhall receive him with *open arms*."

The following is the copy of a note ſent to Col. LINCOLN.

HINGHAM, *Monday, June*, 19, 1775.

"Yeſterday I came out of Boſton, at two o'clock, A. M. I heard the officers and ſoldiers ſay, that they were ſure that they had 1000 or more men killed and wounded, that they were carrying the wounded from four o'clock on Saturday till I came away. General Howe commanded the troops. They buried their dead at Charleſtown; among the dead was Major Pitcairn, and a great many other officers. There were 5000 ſoldiers went out of Boſton. The ſoldiers and officers exult very much upon taking our lines.

JOB BRADFORD."

The following was added by a Gentleman who forwarded the above to this city.

"June 20, 1775. The above account of Capt. Bradford's is confirmed by two other channels, and agree."

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, *June* 20.

"We have juſt received an account by a man who is ſaid to have ſwam out of Boſton, that we killed and wounded 1000 of the Miniſterial troops, among which is a General, Majors Sheriff and Pitcairn, and 60 other officers killed and 70 wounded. The whole of the troops landed at Charleſtown, were 5000.

"In this action fell our worthy and much lamented friend Dr. Warren, with as much glory as Wolfe, after performing many feats of bravery, and exhibiting a coolneſs of conduct, which did honour to the judgment of his country, in appointing him a few days before, one of our Major Generals."

Extract of a letter from HARTFORD, *June* 23.

"Mr. Adams and Mr. Alcot, arrived from the provincial camp at Cambridge, which they left Wedneſday at four o'clock in the afternoon; their account is as follows: Two hundred of the provincials killed, wounded, and taken priſoners. Officers killed, Major Moore, Dr. Warren, a Colonel, and a Captain, whoſe names are unknown. The New Hampſhire regiment ſuſtained the greateſt loſs in the engagement. The number of regu-

lers at this battle were between 4 and 5000, 1000 of which are killed and wounded.

"The provincials who oppoſed them were about 2000, who repulſed the regulars three times.

"The provincials were entrenched at Breed's Hill, and were there firſt attacked; they are now entrenched on Proſpect Hill, and the regulars are entrenched at Bunker's Hill, ſo that they are now only a mile and half diſtant from each other.

"Col. Gardiner, who was wounded, is likely to recover in a few days."

Yeſterday morning ſat out from this city, for the American camp at Cambridge, John Sullivan, Eſq; of New Hampſhire, being appointed a Brigadier General by the Honourable Continental Congreſs. He was accompanied ſome diſtance from the city by a detachment of the light infantry of the third battalion, and a number of the officers of the militia, and other Gentlemen.

A LETTER *to Major General* DAVID WOOSTER *Eſquire, at* GREENWICH.

SIR, *Fairfield, June* 23, 1775, 12 *o'clock.*

Captain Jonathan Maltre, who went expreſs from here laſt Sabbath, has this day returned from Watertown, which place he left laſt Thurſday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the intelligence brought by him being ſo direct, I thought it my duty to forward it to you, which is as follows: viz.

Copy of a letter from Mr. ISAAC LATHROP, *one of the Provincial Congreſs at* WATERTOWN.

BEFORE this reaches you, you will doubtleſs hear of the engagement laſt Saturday, between our troops and thoſe of the army at Boſton; but leaſt you ſhould not be well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at preſent be obtained: Laſt Friday evening, a detachment from the camp at Cambridge, marched to Charleſtown, and there took poſſeſſion of Breed's Hill, about half a mile from the ferry, their entrenching tools not coming up in ſeaſon, it was 12 o'clock before they began their works; as ſoon as day-light appeared, they were diſcovered from Boſton, when the men of war at the ferry, the battery from Cop's Hill, and the floating batteries, kept up a cannonading and bombarding, which fortunately did but little execution, although our entrenchments were very far from being completed; this continued till about two o'clock, when a large army of between 4 and 5000 (as we ſince hear from Boſton) under the command of General Howe, landed on the back of the hill, and marched with great ſeeming reſolution towards our lines: Our men reſerved their fire till the enemy had advanced very near, when a general engagement enſued; the fire from our lines was ſo exceſſive heavy, and made ſuch a terrible ſlaughter, as obliged the enemy twice to give way, although many of their officers ſtood in the rear with their ſwords pointed at their backs ready to run them through. Our men kept up a continual blaze upon them for about an hour with ſuch execution as is ſcarce credible. The enemy then came on the flanks, marched up and forced their way over the ramparts, with fixed bayonets, cutlaſſes, and hand grenades, which obliged our little brave army, conſiſting only of about 1500 men at moſt, to retreat.

The town of Charleſtown was fired in various parts during the action, and is now conſumed to a wretched heap of rubbiſh. I kept my ground at Watertown; but what with the thundering of cannon and ſmall arms, the conflagration of Charleſtown, the waggons and horſe-litters with the wounded men coming to the hoſpital in this town, and the ſtreaming of expreſſes to and fro, exhibited ſuch an awful ſcene, as I pray God Almighty I may never again behold. The brave and worthy Dr. Warren was killed, ſtripped, and buried within the entrenchment. Our numbers killed are not yet known, but by the beſt account I can obtain it will not much exceed 50, and the wounded ſhort of 100. Several credible perſons have ſince made their eſcape out of Boſton, ſome of whom I well know. The lateſt out ſays, that upwards of 1400 of the enemy were killed and wounded, with 84 officers, and 28 of our men were made priſoners, and the enemy had buried 41 of our dead. All agree that the loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded, is more than 1000. General Howe ſays, you may talk of your Mindens, Fontenoys, &c. but he never ſaw, nor heard of ſuch a carnage in ſo ſhort a time. All the Surgeons in the army with what they could get in Boſton, were not ſufficient to dreſs the wounded. Although they were 24 hours night and day in removing them from Charleſtown, with the aſſiſtance of many of the inhabitants of Boſton, whom they preſſed into the ſervice, many died in the ſtreets on their way to the hoſpital.

N. B. Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c. conſumed in the fire at Charleſtown. I have employed Mr. Samuel Penfield to go with this; if you think it proper to forward this account to New York, he will be ready to ſerve you. You will excuſe my ſending it open, as I think it is beſt for every one to know with what bravery our men have acted, and how God in his providence ſeems to appear for us. Mr. Penfield will alſo hand you a paper from Cambridge which contains ſome particulars.

Iam, in the utmoſt haſte, Sir,
Your friend and humble ſervant,
THADDEUS BURR.

"A letter dated in Roxbury, June 22, gives much the ſame accounts of the action of the 17th, that we have in the above account, and that by the returns it appears that our loſs was 58 killed and miſſing, and about 90 wounded, and that the killed and wounded of the regulars were 990, among whom were 70 officers including the Majors Pitcairn and Sheriff, and one general officer.

"Laſt night ſome of our Indians killed three of their guards and took a watch and 30 dollars. Yeſterday our advanced party at Dorcheſter fired into a boat that was ſounding, and killed 4, on which they went off. Capt. Coit had 10 of his men wounded, 2 dangerouſly. We are fortifying here, and hope to give them a warm reception when they come out; we expect another viſit on the arrival of the forces which they daily expect. Col. W. of Saybrooke ſays, that at the time our people left the ground we had much the better of the enemy, and only retired for want of powder."

Extract of a letter from CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA, *June* 10, 1775.

"Our Congreſs have done hard duty this week, and are ſtill ſitting; they have reſolved to raiſe two regiments (each 750 men) of foot, and another of horſe to conſiſt of 450, excluſive of officers; the command of one regiment is to be given to Mr. Gadſden, as chief Colonel, and Iſaac Huger, as Lieutenant Colonel; the other officers are to be determined on this evening. About 200 Gentlemen I am informed are candidates for commiſſions in our provincials.

"We are informed the Whigs and Tories at Georgia are diſputing with each other, and that Governor Wright is much alarmed for his ſafety; the officers of the grenadier company in that colony, on receiving ſome orders from Governor Wright, poſitively refuſed to pay any attention thereto, threw down their commiſſions, and declared they would fight in defence of their liberties." Thurſday evening arrived here the troop of light horſe, belonging to this city, after eſcorting Generals Waſhington, Lee, and Schuyler to New Rochelle (about 20 miles beyond New York) upon their way to the American camp at Cambridge."

Pennſylvania, ſs.

IN ASSEMBLY, JUNE 30, 1775.

The Houſe taking into conſideration, that many of the good people of this province are conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, do hereby earneſtly recommend to the aſſociators for the defence of their country, and others, that they bear a tender and brotherly regard towards this claſs of their fellow ſubjects and countrymen; and to theſe conſcientious people, it is alſo recommended, that they cheerfully aſſiſt in proportion to their abilities, ſuch perſons as cannot ſpend both time and ſubſtance in the ſervice of their country, without great injury to themſelves and families.

Extract from the Journals.
CHARLES MOORE, Clk. of Aſſembly.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the township of BYGATE, *on* CONNECTICUT *river, to his father in* NEW JERSEY, *dated June* 10, 1775.

"The Indian and Canadian war is all vaniſhed. We have had poſitive accounts from many of the Indian tribes, who are certainly applied to by Governor Carleton to diſtreſs the ſettlements, but they ſay they have received no offence from the people, ſo will not make war with them. The French ſay it is a war of our own raiſing, and they will have no part in it."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at STOCKBRIDGE, (MASSACHUSETTS BAY) *to a Gentleman of the Congreſs, dated June* 22.

"A firm foundation now turns up to view, for the influence of the Stockbridge Indians among the Six Nations, and matters ſtand well with the Canadian Indians. If I had time, I would relate to you every particular of what befel the meſſengers of our Indians to the Six Nations, and the Canadian Indians. To be ſhort, they were taken and bound by the regulars, and carried into Montreal, where, by a court martial they were condemned to be hanged, for a ſlight ſuſpicion that they were ſent to engage the Indians to fall upon the regulars. This event turned much to our advantage, and has fully fixed the minds of the Indians there againſt the regulars. High threatening words paſſed between the General and the Indian Sachems, who were raiſed far and near on the occaſion, and a wonderful ſpirit of benevolence appeared towards the young men that were taken by the Indians there. They told them, in the ſtrongeſt terms, *That they would take their place, they would die for them.* The whole ſtory is very affecting. The Indian Sachems told the General, *You have offered us money to fight for you, but we would not take it, as we would have nothing to do with your quarrel, but now we ſhall know who are our enemies. If you think it beſt for you to hang our brothers, that came a great way to ſee us, do it, but remember we ſhall not forget it.* Upon theſe threatenings they thought it beſt to let the priſoners go, who got away with ſome difficulty. The Canadian Indians further told our Indians, *That if they did fight at all they would* fight againſt *the* Regulars, *for they did not like them.*"

Extract of a letter from PROVIDENCE, *June* 20.

"Our government have ordered two cruiſers to be equipped and ſent out to protect the trade. They have re-taken Lindſey's packet in ſight of the men of war. The men of war have taken Mr. Gibbs's brig, with a load of flour from Philadelphia, and have taken her cargo on board for fear ſhe ſhould be re-taken."

By his Excellency the Hon. THOMAS GAGE, *Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the infatuated multitudes, who have long ſuffered themſelves to be conducted by well known incendiaries and traitors, in a fatal progreſſion of crimes againſt the conſtitutional authority of the ſtate, have at length proceeded to avowed rebellion; and the good effects which were expected to ariſe from the patience and lenity of the King's government have been often fruſtrated, and are now rendered hopeleſs, by the influence of the ſame evil counſels; it only remains for thoſe who are entruſted with ſupreme rule, as well for the puniſhment of the guilty, as the protection of the well-affected, to prove they do not bear the ſword in vain.

The infringements which have been committed upon the moſt ſacred rights of the Crown and people of Great Britain, are too many to enumerate on one ſide, and are all too atrocious to be palliated on the other. All unprejudiced people who have been witneſſes of the late tranſactions, in this and the neighbouring provinces, will find, upon a tranſient review, marks of premeditation and conſpiracy that would juſtify the fullneſs of chaſtiſement. And even thoſe who are leaſt acquainted with facts cannot fail to receive a juſt impreſſion of their enormity, in proportion as they diſcover the arts and aſſiduity by which they have been falſified or concealed. The authors of the preſent unnatural revolt never daring to truſt their cauſe, or their actions, to the judgment of an impartial public, or even to the diſpaſſionate reflection of their followers, have uniformly placed their chief confidence in the ſuppreſſion of truth: And while indefatigable and ſhameleſs pains have been taken to obſtruct every appeal to the real intereſt of the people of America, the groſſeſt forgeries, calumnies, and abſurdities, that ever inſulted human underſtanding, have been impoſed on their credulity. The preſs, that diſtinguiſhed appendage of public liberty, and, when fairly and impartially employed, its beſt ſupport, has been invariably proſtituted to the moſt contrary purpoſes; the animated language of ancient and virtuous times, calculated to vindicate and promote the juſt rights and intereſt of mankind, hath been applied to countenance the moſt abandoned violation of thoſe ſacred bleſſings; and not only from the flagitious prints, but from the popular harangues of the times, men have been taught to depend upon activity in treaſon for the ſecurity of their perſons and properties; till, to complete the horrid profanation of terms, and of ideas, the name of God has been introduced into the pulpits to excite and juſtify devaſtation and maſſacre.

The minds of men having been thus gradually prepared for the worſt extremities, a number of armed perſons, to the amount of many thouſands, aſſembled on the 19th of April laſt, and from behind walls and lurking holes attacked a detachment of the King's troops, who, not expecting ſo conſummate an act of frenzy, unprepared for vengeance, and willing to decline it, made uſe of their arms only in their own defence. Since that period the rebels, deriving confidence from impunity, have added inſult to outrage; have repeatedly fired upon the King's ſhips and ſubjects, with cannon and ſmall arms; have poſſeſſed the roads, and other communications by which the town of Boſton was ſupplied with proviſions; and, with a prepoſterous parade of military arrangements, they affected to hold the army beſieged, while part of their body make daily and indiſcriminate inva[illegible] upon private property, and, with a wantonneſs of cruelty ever incident to lawleſs tumult, carry depredations and diſtreſs wherever they turn their ſteps. The actions of the 19th of April are of ſuch notoriety as muſt baffle all attempts to contradict them, and the flames of buildings, and other property, from the iſlands, and adjacent country, for ſome weeks paſt, ſpread melancholy confirmation of the ſubſequent aſſertions.

In this exigency of complicated calamities, I avail myſelf of the laſt effort within the bounds of my duty, to ſpare the effuſion of blood; to offer, and I do hereby, in his Majeſty's name, offer and promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to all perſons who ſhall forthwith lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable ſubjects, excepting only from the benefit of ſuch pardon SAMUEL ADAMS and JOHN HANCOCK, whoſe offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other conſideration than that of condign puniſhment.

And, to the end that no perſon within the limits of this proffered mercy may plead ignorance of the conſequences of refuſing it, I, by theſe preſents, proclaim not only the perſons above named and excepted, but alſo all their adherents, aſſociates, and abettors, meaning to comprehend in thoſe terms all and every perſon and perſons, of what claſs, denomination, or deſcription ſoever, who have appeared in arms againſt the King's government, and ſhall not lay down the ſame as afore-mentioned; and likewiſe all ſuch as ſhall ſo take arms after the date hereof, or who ſhall in any wiſe protect or conceal ſuch offenders, or aſſiſt them with money, proviſion, cattle, arms, ammunition, carriages, or any other neceſſaries for ſubſiſtance or offence; or ſhall hold ſecret correſpondence with them by letter, meſſage, ſignal, or otherwiſe, to be rebels and traitors, and as ſuch to be treated.

AND WHEREAS, during the continuance of the preſent unnatural rebellion, juſtice cannot be adminiſtered by the common law of the land, the courſe whereof has for a long time paſt been violently impeded, and wholly interrupted; from whence reſults a neceſſity for uſing and exerciſing the Law Martial: I have therefore thought fit, by the authority veſted in me, by the royal charter of this province, to publiſh, and I do hereby publiſh, proclaim, and order the uſe and exerciſe of the Law Martial, within and throughout this province, for ſo long time as the preſent unhappy occaſion ſhall neceſſarily require; whereof all perſons are hereby required to take notice, and govern themſelves, as well to maintain order and regularity among the peaceable inhabitants of this province, as to reſiſt or encounter and ſubdue the rebels and traitors above deſcribed, by ſuch as ſhall be called upon for thoſe purpoſes.

To theſe inevitable, but I truſt ſalutary meaſures, it is a far more pleaſing part of duty to add the aſſurances of protection and ſupport to all who, in ſo trying a criſis, ſhall manifeſt their allegiance to the King, and affection to the parent ſtate; ſo that ſuch perſons as may have been intimidated to quit their habitations, in the courſe of this alarm, may return to their reſpective callings and profeſſions, and may ſtand diſtinct and ſeperate from the parricides of the conſtitution, till GOD in his mercy ſhall reſtore to his creatures, in this diſtracted land, that ſyſtem of happineſs from which they have been ſeduced, the religion of peace and liberty, founded upon law.

GIVEN at Boſton, *this* 12*th day of* June, *in the* 15*th year of the reign of his Majeſty* GEORGE III. *by the grace of* GOD, *of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, KING, *Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini*, 1775.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's command,
THO'S FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MADRID, *April* 10.

AS it is no longer to be doubted but a ſpeedy and ſolid peace will be concluded with the Emperor of Morocco, every body is much ſurpriſed that the fitting out ſhips of war ſtill goes on with great diligence. The King has taken a foreign veſſel into his ſervice, and has laid an embargo on all the tranſports. Several regiments are actually marching towards our ſeaports.

HAGUE, *April* 29. Some authentic letters from Mogador, dated the 15th of February, mention, that the Emperor of Morocco has ſent letters to the Governor of that place, and to that of the Porte, with orders to them, not in any reſpect to inſult the ſubjects of the States General eſtabliſhed in his country, nor any of the merchants ſhips which trade to that port; but, on the contrary, to aſſure them, that both themſelves and their effects may depend upon the moſt perfect ſecurity; as it is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all thoſe who diſobey his orders on that head be ſeverely puniſhed. Moreover, this Prince offers all the Dutch Captains who aſk it, paſſports, which enable them to carry on their trade all along the coaſt in ſafety.

May 3. A Pruſſian camp of 50,000 men is ordered between Cleve and Veſel, which greatly alarms our neighbourhood. The Elector of Bavaria is in a declining ſtate of health, whoſe demiſe will, in all appearance, occaſion a new war among the Princes of the empire about the ſucceſſion to the Electoral dignity.

AMSTERDAM, *May* 4. If we may credit foreign intelligence, great changes will take place very ſoon in Europe. Letters from Paris aſſure, that orders have been ſent to Breſt to fit out ſeventeen ſhips of war with the utmoſt diligence; which gives room for many conjectures. Theſe letters add, that ſome people are of opinion, that this ſquadron is to join the Spaniſh fleet, which conſiſts of the ſame number of ſhips, and then ſteer in conſort towards America. Others, on the contrary, ſuppoſe that this armament has no other object but to guard againſt the great preparations making by Great Britain to ſubdue her colonies.

May 11. Letters from Mogador, dated the 16th and 17th of March laſt, adviſe, that the Emperor of Morocco had publiſhed an order, forbidding all ſhips to touch at his ports, or to enter them after ſunſet, or in the night, under the penalty of a fine of 1000 pieces of eight.

SALONICA, *March* 11. By letters from Scio, of the laſt month, we learn, that an order from the Grand Seignior, enjoining all the Chriſtian women in that iſland, who had been married to Turks to abandon them; and that, for the future, no Turk ſhould marry a Chriſtian woman. This order is ſaid to have been obtained in conſequence of a petition of the women of that iſland to the Grand Sultaneſs, to whom his Highneſs refuſes nothing.

PARIS, *April* 28. It is ſaid that the Count de Guignes will be replaced in his embaſſy at London by the Marquis de Noailles.

May 2. Four hundred of the corps of artillery have been ſent from Auxerre to quell the inſurrection at Dijon. A battalion of the regiment of Aunis is likewiſe ordered thither from Beſancon, and will remain there whilſt the Prince of Conde is holding the States of Burgundy.

LONDON, *May* 5.

To the Right Hon. the EARL *of* HERTFORD, *Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſehold.*

My Lord, MANSION HOUSE, *May* 2, 1775.

IT is impoſſible for me to expreſs, or conceal, the extreme aſtoniſhment and grief I felt at the notice your Lordſhip's letter gave me, as chief magiſtrate of the city, "that for the future his "Majeſty will not receive on the Throne any addreſs, remon-"ſtrance, and petition, but from the body corporate of the city."

I entreat your Lordſhip to lay me, with all humility, at the King's feet, and, as I have now the honour to be chief magiſtrate, in my name to ſupplicate his Majeſty's juſtice and goodneſs in behalf of the Livery of London; that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to revoke an order highly injurious to their rights and privileges, which in this inſtance have been conſtantly reſpected, and carefully preſerved by all his Royal predeceſſors. The Livery of London, my Lord, have approved themſelves the zealous friends of Liberty and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion. They have ſteadily purſued only thoſe meaſures which were calculated to ſecure the free conſtitution of this country; and this your Lordſhip well knows has created them the hatred of all the partizans of the exiled and proſcribed family. They form the great and powerful body of the Corporation, in whom moſt important powers are veſted, the election of the firſt Magiſtrate, the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the auditors of the receipt and expenditure of their revenues, and of the four members who repreſent in Parliament the capital of this vaſt empire. The full body corporate never aſſemble, nor could they legally act together as one great, aggregate body; for, by the conſtitution of the city, particular and diſtinct privileges are reſerved to the various members of the Corporation, to the Freemen, to the Liverymen, to the Common Council, to the Court of Aldermen. His Majeſty's Solicitor General (Mr. Wedderburn) was conſulted by the city in the year 1771, reſpecting the legality of Common Halls, and the remonſtrances of the Livery. In conjunction with Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Nugent, he gave an opinion, which I have the honour of tranſcribing from our records.

"We apprehend that the head officer of every Corporation may "convene the body, or any claſs of it, whenever he thinks pro-"per; that the Lord Mayor for the time being may, of his own "authority, legally call a Common Hall; *and we ſee no legal "objection to his calling the laſt but laſt*: We conceive it to be the "duty of the proper officers of the ſeveral companies, to whom

" precepts for the purpose of summoning their respective Liveries " have been usually directed, to execute those precepts, and that " wilful refusal on their part is an offence punishable by disfran- " chisement."

The city, my Lord, have been careful that all their proceedings should be grounded in the true principles of law, and the constitution. Notwithstanding it is the clear right of the subject to petition the King for the redress of grievances, a right which so many thousands of our fellow subjects, my Lord, have justly thought it their duty very frequently to exercise in the last ten years, yet the city, from excess of caution, took a great legal opinion in the case, and I find the following words entered in their journals by the express order of the Common Hall.

" The Livery of London, legally assembled in Common Hall, " either on Midsummer, Michaelmas, or any other day, have " an undoubted right to take into consideration any matter of " public grievance they may think proper. *It is beyond dispute* " *that the right is inherent in them.*" A jury have likewise declared this in a solemn verdict.

I have been thus particular, my Lord, on this subject from our records, because I differ in one point from the last opinion, which I quoted; for I know there is no right or privilege of this free people, or of mankind, but what has been *disputed*, and even *denied*, by pensioned pens and tongues in the service of the arbitrary Ministers of arbitrary Kings.

Your Lordship, I am sure, will now no longer suffer a doubt to remain in your mind as to the legality of Common Halls, or of their extensive powers; and therefore I presume to lay claim, on behalf of the Livery of London, to the ancient privilege of presenting to the King, on the Throne, any address, petition, or remonstrance. In this manner have the addresses of the Livery constantly been received both by his present Majesty and all his royal predecessors, the Kings of England. On the most exact research I do not find a single instance to the contrary. This immemorial usage, in the opinion of the ablest lawyers, gives an absolute right, and is as little subject to controversy as any fair and just prerogative of the Crown. Other rights and privileges of the city have been invaded by despotic monarchs, by several of the accursed race of the Stuarts; but this in no period of our history. It has not even been brought in question till the present inauspicious æra. I have an entire confidence, my Lord, that a right left uninvaded by every tyrant of the Tarquin race will be sacredly preserved under the government of our present Sovereign; because his Majesty is perfectly informed, that, in consequence of their expulsion, his family was chosen to protect and defend the rights of a free people, whom they endeavoured to enslave.

It cannot escape your Lordship's recollection, that at all times, when the privileges of the capital were attacked, very fatal consequences ensued. The invasion of the liberties of the nation we have generally seen preceded by attempts on the franchises of the first city in the kingdom, and the shock was spread from the centre to the most distant point of the circumference of this wide extended empire. I hope his Majesty's goodness will revoke an order, which might perhaps, in this light, be considered ominous to the people at large, no less than injurious to the citizens of this metropolis. Such a measure only could quiet the alarm, which has already spread too far, and given gloomy apprehensions of futurity.

The privilege, my Lord, for which I contend, is of very great moment, and peculiarly striking. When his Majesty receives on the Throne any address, it is read by the proper officer to the King, in the presence of the petitioners. They have the satisfaction of knowing that their Sovereign has heard their complaints. They receive an answer. If the same address is presented at a levee, or in any other mode, no answer is given. A suspicion may arise, that the address is never read, because it is only received, and immediately delivered to the Lord in waiting If he is tolerably versed in the supple, insinuating arts practised in the magic circle of a Court, he will take care not to remind his Prince of any disagreeable and disgusting, however important and wholesome, truths. He will strangle in its birth the fair offspring of liberty, because its cries might awaken and alarm the parent; and thus the common father of all his people may remain equally ignorant and unhappy in his most weighty concerns.

Important truths, my Lord, were the foundation of the last humble address, remonstrance, and petition, to the King, respecting our brave fellow subjects in America. The greatness, as well as goodness, of the cause, and the horrors of an approaching civil war, justified our application to the Throne. It comprehended every thing interesting to us as a free and commercial people, the first principles of our common liberty, and the immense advantages of the only trade we enjoy unrivalled by other nations. I greatly fear that your Lordship's letter, immediately following his Majesty's unfavourable answer to the remonstrance, will be considered as a fresh mark of the King's anger against our unhappy brethren, as well as of his displeasure against the faithful citizens of his capital. The Livery, possessing the purest intentions, the most noble and exalted views for the public good, will comfort themselves with the appeal to that justice in the Sovereign's heart, which cannot fail of soon restoring them to the Royal favour; but the Americans may be driven to despair, unless a merciful Providence should graciously interpose, and change the obdurate hearts of those unjust and wicked Ministers, who have been so long permitted by divine vengeance to be a scourge both to us and our brethren. The true friends of liberty, I am sure, will not be remiss in their duty. I doubt not, my Lord, from that love of your country, and zeal for his Majesty's glory, which have equally distinguished your Lordship, that the Livery of London will have your hearty concurrence with them, as well as your powerful intercession with the King for the revocation of the late order. Such a conduct will secure to your Lordship the esteem and affection of all good men, and add to the unfeigned respect, with which I have the honour to be,

My Lord, your Lordship's
Most obedient, humble servant,
JOHN WILKES.

Extract of a letter from the HAGUE, *April* 14.

" We have just received advice here, that ships of war without distinction, of every nation, are forbidden by the King of Spain, to enter any of the ports of that kingdom; and we are assured his motives for this step are, that it has been perceived for a long time past, that ships which are not subjected to visitation have greatly abused the permission granted them by the Spanish monarch, of putting into his ports, by exporting not only a great quantity of gold and silver in money and ingots, but also by carrying on a contraband trade with the inhabitants, which has greatly prejudiced the revenue of the Crown."

Two cutters are detained at Portsmouth to carry the last instructions to the men of war and transports which lately sailed for Corke, as well as such stores which in their hurry may have been forgot and left behind.

Extract of a letter from PARIS, *May* 1.

" The coronation of the King is put off till September next, on which account all preparations are suspended at Rheims. It is said that there has been an insurrection there on account of the high price of corn, and that the Ministers are unwilling the King should travel at this time, because he would be perpetually petitioned by his starving subjects to relieve them from the famine which they are likely to suffer from the avarice of monopolizers; and which his tenderness would incline him to make a stricter inquiry into than some persons wish he should do, as it would tend much to their disgrace."

Several of the American merchants were yesterday greatly disappointed, they expecting large remittances by the New York mail, but had none, and most of them not so much as a letter; which circumstance caused much discontent.

Last Wednesday arrived at Birmingham, in great funeral pomp, from Bath, the remains of the late Marquis of Lothian. The same evening the corps lay in state at the Dolphin inn in that town, and the next morning it was taken from thence in order to be interred in the family vault in Scotland.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *April* 27.

" The troops are now embarking on board the transports bound to Ireland, but it is with great reluctance, as they are apprehensive that if any more troops are wanted at Boston, there will be a draught made out of their regiments for that service; and many of them have declared, that if that should ever be the case, they are fully determined, when they come there, to lay down their arms, for they will not be instrumental in murdering their countrymen. The country people here are glad they are going, for they have been a burthen upon the publicans in this part of England for some time."

Larger quantities of goods have this spring been shipped from Bristol, for Quebec and Newfoundland, than were ever remembered.

May 10. If his Majesty goes into Germany this summer, as some about him affirm he will, he has other views beside pleasure in the journey, and the welfare of this nation is the principal one; the support of the honour, ease, and happiness of the Queen of Denmark, the next. In order to facilitate this consequential business, an interview is intended to be had between him and the Kings of Denmark and Prussia. A minority Lord, a favourite of the last mentioned Monarch, is said to have had a principal hand in this grand scheme.

It may be depended on that General Gage has been authorised to give every necessary assistance to such house-keepers, &c. at the expence of the Crown, as may have been unavoidably involved in distress by the unhappy disputes subsisting between America and the mother country.

Orders were on Saturday sent to the different seaports for the guardships to receive all seamen that will voluntarily enter into his Majesty's service.

This morning early an express arrived at the Admiralty office, from Portsmouth, with the agreeable news of the following men of war being arrived off Spithead, from the East Indies: The Northumberland, the Buckingham, and the Orford, which all sailed immediately for the Downs; and this morning Sir Robert Harland, who came home in the Northumberland, arrived in town.

Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new construction, so light as to be carried by a man on horseback, and which carry balls from four to seven pounds weight, and 10,000 stands of arms, were shipped from the Tower, in the course of the last week, for the use of the troops in America.

By a letter from Florence, we learn, that the situation of the Pretender is truly deplorable. His finances are limited almost to poverty, and the Cardinal York squanders his ecclesiastical revenues upon the Church, without administering much to the wants of his brother. Thus circumstanced, the Pretender is little more than able to keep a carriage, and on this carriage he is not allowed any ensign armorial. He is exceedingly corpulent, owing to a total disuse of exercise.

Another dangerous insurrection is said to have lately happened at Palermo, in Italy. This is looked on as a very serious affair by the Spanish Court, and will, in all likelihood, divert their attention that way for some time.

May 12. On Wednesday the House of Commons went into a committee of supply, and came to the two following resolutions:

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the sum of 10,976l. 18s. 2d. of the monies arisen from the duties on rice exported in the year 1774, be granted towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that 2s. per gallon be paid on all rums, or other spirits, imported into Newfoundland, from his Majesty's colonies in North America.

The Spanish Ministry have given the strongest assurances to the British Ambassador at Madrid, that the armament now fitting out in the different ports of Spain " is not intended to act against Great Britain or her colonies."

A correspondent informs us, that the destination of the Spanish squadron has at length been discovered. It is intended to rendezvous at Cadiz, and to sail from thence directly for the Rio de Janeiro in South America, where the Spaniards and Portuguese have been at war for several years, and the latter have generally had the superiority.

Col. Goreham is promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, in North America, and it is said, is to have the command of a detachment from the royal army, to be stationed at Marshfield, and other places on the south shore of New England; and that Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, of the 14th regiment, is to be second in command of said detachment under Brigadier Goreham.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Burke then produced, and read in his place, a remonstrance to the Parliament of Great Britain from the General Assembly of New York, said to be signed by 26 members: He then moved for leave to bring it up to the table; and the question being put by the Speaker, that this remonstrance be now brought up, Lord North paved the way for getting rid of the main question, by moving an amendment; that the words, " which is derogatory " to the supreme authority of the British Parliament," be added.

Upon which a short debate ensued, and the principal speakers were: For the amendment, Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Aubrey, and Mr. Thomas Walpole: Against it, Mr. Cruger, Mr. T. Townshend, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Burke, Governor Johnstone, and Serjeant Adair. A little after seven the House divided; for the amendment, 186, against it 67; of course the main question was lost; and after some private business, the House adjourned to this day.

NEW YORK, *June* 29.

WE hear that three men of war, and 16 sail of transports, with British troops on board, are now lying at Sandy Hook. These are part of the troops which at their embarkation were destined for New York. Since their arrival here, we are told General Gage has ordered them to Boston; but if so, we know not why their departure is delayed. Some suppose that General Haldimand, who arrived about a week ago, came here to take the command of these troops. We are told they are unwilling to go to Boston.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, GENERALISSIMO *of all the forces raised, and to be raised, in the confederated colonies of* AMERICA.

The ADDRESS of the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS of the colony of NEW YORK.

May it please your Excellency,

AT a time when the most loyal of his Majesty's subjects, from a regard to the laws and constitution by which he sits on the throne, feel themselves reduced to the unhappy necessity of taking up arms to defend their dearest rights and privileges; while we deplore the calamities of this divided empire, we rejoice in the appointment of a Gentleman, from whose abilities and virtue we are taught to expect both security and peace.

Confiding in you, Sir, and in the worthy Generals immediately under your command, we have the most flattering hopes of success in the glorious struggle for American liberty, and the fullest assurances, that whenever this important contest shall be decided by the fondest wish of each American soul, an accommodation with our mother country, you will cheerfully resign the important deposit committed into your hands, and re-assume the character of our worthy citizen.

By order.

June 26, 1775. P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, *President.*

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

AT the same time that, with you, I deplore the unhappy necessity of such an appointment as that with which I am now honoured, I cannot but feel sentiments of the highest gratitude for this affecting instance of distinction and regard.

May your warmest wishes be realized in the success of America at this important and interesting period; and be assured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues and myself will be equally extended to the re-establishment of peace and harmony between the mother country and these colonies.

As to the fatal, but necessary, operations of war: When we assumed the soldier, we did not lay aside the citizen; and we shall most sincerely rejoice with you, in that happy hour when the establishment of American liberty, on the most firm and solid foundations, shall enable us to return to our private stations, in the bosom of a free, peaceful, and happy country.

June 26, 1775. G. WASHINGTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 15.

HIS Majesty's ship Mercury, Capt. M'Cartney, anchored off York town last Tuesday. This vessel left New York the 1st instant, and is come to relieve the Fowey, which sailed yesterday morning, in company with the Otter. The latter, we are told, is gone on a cruise, and is expected to return; but the Fowey, after landing the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore at Portsmouth (at which place it is supposed his Excellency will reside) proceeds to Boston with Captain Edward Foy on board, of his Majesty's train of artillery.

Extract of a letter from PHILADELPHIA, *July* 4.

" London papers are just come to hand as late as the 23d of May, which give an account that the New York Assembly's petition to the King, and mememorial to the Lords, have been presented in vain; the latter was rejected, and when his Majesty was asked what answer should be given to the petition, he said *he* should give none, but that his *fleet* and *army* should return them all the answer they deserved.--- It is imagined the Congress will sit about three weeks longer. Howe is the General that was slain in the late engagement."

Since our last arrived in this city several companies of volunteers from the counties of Spotsylvania, King George, Albemarle, James City, Surry, Louisa, and Stafford. A party of troops, who marched from hence last Tuesday, are now encamped near York town.

The Two Sisters, Capt. Maxwell, is arrived in James river, from London. The Captain says the city of London is filled with lamentable complaints of the suffering poor; that great warlike preparations were making, and vast numbers of seamen entering into the King's service; and that 40 sail of transports were in the channel when he came out, which was about the 16th of May, all bound to Ireland to take in troops for America.

IN consequence of a resolution of the committee of Middlesex county, entered into on the 6th of last month, respecting some goods taken from on board Capt. Moses Robertson, by Messrs. Mills and company, in vindication of our characters, we are induced to inform the public, that being at Urbanna, in order to deliver a vessel to those Gentlemen, we saw boats pass divers times in the night to and from a ship which we were told was Captain Robertson's; at the same time a Gentleman of that company stood on the shore, where we saw parcels landed, which appeared to us to be goods. This we are ready to make oath when required.

GLOUCESTER, } JOHN PARSONS, JOHN DEGGE,
July 10, 1775. } WILLIAM DEGGE, WILLIAM HUDGIN.

To Messr. DIXON & HUNTER.

Gentlemen, RUFFIN's FERRY, *July* 13, 1775.

I AM this day informed, by a friend, that a very extraordinary publication is to appear in your gazette this week, stigmatising Messr. Mills and Lorimer and myself in the most unjustifiable manner, in regard to a quantity of goods which four men of Gloucester county supposed I had brought in from London, for the above mentioned Gentlemen, and landed at Urbanna. I shall, without hesitation, take upon me to say that I did not bring in any goods for them, or any other person, and am ready to make oath to this assertion whenever I may be called upon for that purpose; and my chief mate, and other officers, will attest the same. The conduct of these men is highly reprehensible and malicious, as they have endeavoured to fix a heavy charge upon me, without having proper grounds to support it. As to those Gentlemen whose characters have been aspersed, as well as my own, they will, I make no doubt, be able to confute every thing their Accusers have charged them with.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble servant,
MOSES ROBERTSON.

HANOVER, *July* 6, 1775.

I INTEND to *England*, and have appointed Mr. *George Pottie* to be my Attorney during my Absence.

GEORGE BRAIKENRIDGE.

FOR CHARTER,

A NEW BRIGANTINE,

that will carry three Hundred Hogsheads, or nine Thousand Bushels, and will be ready to receive a Cargo in ten Days. For Terms apply to 4 JAMES ARCHDEACON.

NORFOLK, *July* 14, 1775.

URBANNA, *June* 26, 1775.

WENT away from the Subscriber, on the 14th instant, a well set black Fellow, commonly known by the Name of BILLY BARBER, about 30 or 32 Years of Age, and 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high. This Fellow is well known over most of this Colony, as he has attended several Gentlemen whose Business obliged them a good Deal from Home, particularly the late Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* of *Portsmouth*. He has, I am told, a Wife at *Norfolk*, another at *Hampton*, and a third at this Place; it is probable he may be about the two first mentioned Places. Any Person who will deliver him to me, at *Urbanna*, shall have a Reward of 5l. current Money; and I hereby forewarn all Persons (particularly a certain *Lockey Collier*, near *Hampton*, whose Property he is) from harbouring or concealing the said Slave, as I will, at a future Day, most assuredly prosecute him or them to the utmost Extent of the Law.

BENNETT BROWNE.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *King George*, near *Leeds* Town, the 24th of *June* last, a Negro Man named CHARLES, a stout, likely, well made Fellow, has had a Hurt in his left Knee some Years ago, which at Times is very sore; his left Leg is much larger than the other, and has Scars on it, by being often cut by the Doctor. Whoever secures him so that I may get him again shall have 20s. besides what the Law allows. JOHN WASHINGTON.

STRAYED from Capt. *Mordecai Buckner*'s, in *Spotsylvania*, on *Saturday* the 1st of *July*, a large 'skewball MARE, 6 or 7 Years old, about 15 Hands high, paces, trots, and gallops; her Head, left Buttock, and all her Feet, are white; the other Parts of a Sorrel Colour. Whoever returns the said Mare to Mr. *James Taylor*, or to Mrs. *Rachel M'Williams*, in *Fredericksburg*, shall have 30s. Reward.

WILLIAM M'WILLIAMS.

POETS CORNER.

FISH *and* TEA.

A NEW SONG.——*To an Old Tune.*

WHAT a Court hath Old England of folly and ſin,
Spite of Chatham and Camden, Barre, Burke, Wilkes, and Glyn!
Not content with the game-act, they tax fiſh and ſea.
And America drench with hot water and tea.
Derry down, &c.

Lord S——, he ſwears they are terrible cowards,
Who can't be made brave by the blood of the Howards;
And to prove there is truth in America's fears,
He conjures Sir Peter's poor ghoſt 'fore the Peers,
Derry down, &c.

Now indeed if theſe poor people's nerves are ſo weak,
How cruel it is their deſtruction to ſeek!
Dr. Johnſon's a proof, in the higheſt degree,
His ſoul and his ſyſtem were changed by tea.
Derry down, &c.

But if the wiſe Council of England doth think
They may be enſlaved by the power of the drink,
They're right to enforce it; but then, do you ſee?
The colonies too may refuſe, and be free.
Derry down, &c.

There is no knowing where this oppreſſion will ſtop;
Some ſay—there's no cure but a capital chop;
And that I believe's each American's wiſh,
Since you've drenched 'em with tea, and depriv'd 'em of fiſh.
Derry down, &c.

The birds of the air and the fiſh of the ſea,
By the Gods for poor Dan Adam's uſe were made free,
Till a man with more power than old Moſes would wiſh,
Said—Ye wretches, ſhe ſhan't touch a fowl or a fiſh.
Derry down, &c.

Three Gen'rals theſe mandates have borne 'eroſs the ſea,
To deprive them of fiſh, and to make them drink tea:
In turn, ſure theſe freemen will boldly agree
To give them a dance upon Liberty Tree.
Derry down, &c.

Then freedom's the word both at home and abroad,
And d—n ev'ry ſcabbard that holds a good ſword!
Our forefathers gave us this freedom in hand,
And we will die in defence of the rights of the land.
Derry down, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE

MANUAL EXERCISE,

As ordered by his Majeſty in the Year 1764,

TOGETHER WITH

EXPLANATIONS

Of the Method generally practiſed at

REVIEWS & FIELD-DAYS:

Firing by Sub Diviſions and Grand Diviſions, ſtanding, advancing, and retreating. Wheeling by Companies. Advancing and retreating by Files. Forming the Oblong Square by Companies and Battalions. Forming Columns by Companies and Grand Diviſions. Paſſing a Defile or Bridge by Half Companies, and re-paſſing in Retreat. Charge and Volley by Battalion. Some occaſional Words of Command, with Explanations, *&c. &c.*

To which is affixed, the Words of Command as they follow in Order in the Manual Exerciſe.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A VESSEL capable of carrying 1500 Barrels, to *Britain*. Whoever can furniſh ſuch a one will pleaſe to ſignify the ſame to Mr. *Alexander Purdie*, at his Printing Office.

Juſt imported,

A CARGO of SALT from *St. Ubes* and *Lewis* Town, in the Ship *Molly*, Capt. *Cowan*; which will be ſold on Board ſaid Ship at *Hobb's Hole*, or by the Subſcriber in *Urbanna*.

JAMES MILLS.

BLANDFORD, JULY 6, 1775.

THE Subſcriber has a few CASKS of SHOES, about 301. Sterling Worth each, imported laſt Fall, in the JEAN, Capt. RITCHIE, which he will diſpoſe of at a low Advance for ready Money, or ſhort Credit. (4) JOHN GREEN.

To be SOLD, *at the late Dwelling-Houſe of* Alexander Lietch, *deceaſed, on* Monday *the 31ſt of* July, *if fair, otherwiſe the next fair Day*,

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting chiefly of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums exceeding 25s. on giving Bond and Security.

MARGARET LIETCH, Adm.

PRINCE GEORGE, *July* 4, 1775.

BLANDFORD, *July* 2, 1775.

I INTEND leaving the Colony for a few Months. The Store carried on here for Meſſ. *Dinwiddie, Crawfurd*, and Co. Merchants, in *Glaſgow*, will, in my Abſence, be under the Direction of Meſſ. *Charles Duncan* and *John Ray*, who are properly authoriſed to tranſact the ſame.

2 DAVID RUSSELL.

SURRY COUNTY, *July* 4, 1775.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in the Night of the 2d Inſtant, a ſmall BAY HORSE about 6 Years old, is branded, but the Brand I have forgot, his Mane and Tail was cut ſome time ago, but now grown out pretty much; he paces and canters pretty well, but trots little or none. Whoever gives any Intelligence, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 20s. Reward, and 20s. more on Conviction of the Thief.

2‖ PATIENCE INGRAM.

STOLEN, in the Night of the 24th of JUNE laſt, a ſorrel HORSE five Years old, 4 Feet 8 Inches high, a Star in his Forehead, which is joined to a Snip on his Noſe, a white Streak about an Inch in Width, hanging Mane, his Foretop, Ears, and Footlocks have been lately trimmed, has many white Hairs under the Saddle, a white Mark down the Hoof of one of his hind Feet, and paces ſlow. I will give 3l. to any Perſon who delivers ſaid Horſe to me, in the upper End of *Hanover*, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief.

2‖ JOHN PHILIPS.

NORFOLK, *June* 26, 1775,

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Concern of *William Duncan* & Company, Printers, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, for Stationary, and for the firſt Year's Gazette, to the Subſcriber, who is properly empowered to receive the ſame.

JOHN SCHAW.

For SALE, *and very cheap*,

One Thouſand Acres of exceeding valuable

LAND,

lying in the upper End of *Hanover* County, on the main Road, in very good Ordar for Cropping, and improved with a commodious Dwelling-Houſe, and all neceſſary Outhouſes, fit for the Reception of a Gentleman in private or public Life. The Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and the Terms known by applying to me, on the Premiſes.

DAVID CHISHOLM.

HANOVER, *June* 29, 1775.

The Subſcriber intends for *Great Britain* immediately.

JOHN HICKS.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort friſled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.——THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

(tf—‖3s.)

MANCHESTER, *June* 24, 1775.

I SHALL leave this Colony ſoon: Thoſe with whom I am connected, either as Debtor or Creditor, will oblige me by coming to a Settlement as quickly as they can. The Management of my Affairs will be left with Mr. *Robert Donald* of *Bedford*, who will move to this Place before I go away.

‖ JAMES DONALD.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Henrico*, a Negro Woman, who ſays her Name is BETTY, about 4 Feet 10 Inches high; has on an Oſnabrug Shift and Petticoat, has a Hole through each ear, appears to be outlandiſh, and cannot tell her Maſter's Name. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away.

‖ MARY LINDSEY, Gaoler.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Henrico*, a Negro Man, who ſays his Name is CHAFFEAT, about 24 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high; he has on a white Negro Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and an Oſnabrug Shirt. He ſays he belongs to one *Hell, Hill*, or *Hillary Worſham*, but cannot tell the County his Maſter lives in, and ſpeaks remarkably bad *Engliſh*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

‖ MARY LINDSEY, Gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, near the *Green Springs*, a BRIGHT BAY MARE about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, 9 or 10 Years old, branded on the near Buttock X, her hind Feet white, has a white Streak in her Forehead, and a hanging Mane and Switch Tail. Poſted, and appraiſed to 16l.

2‖ POUNCEY BUNCH.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a SORREL HORSE about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, 9 or 10 Years old, paces, trots, and gallops, appears to have been much uſed, and branded on the near Buttock D, as near as I can make out. Poſted, and appraiſed to 14l. (2‖) THOMAS COLEMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a BAY HORSE about 13 Hands high, 12 or 13 Years old, has two Glaſs Eyes, and three white Feet, ſome white Hairs on his Back, a white Face, branded on the near Shoulder S, and on the off Buttock with Something unintelligible. He has had a Fiſtula, and has now the Poll-Evil. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

MICAJAH WILLIAMSON.

To be RENTED, *for one or more Years.*

A VALUABLE FARM on *James* River, near the Mouth of *Beaverdam*, in *Goochland* County, 26 Miles from *Richmond*, ſufficient to employ ten Hands and ſix Horſes to great Advantage. This Place is well known, and deſervedly eſteemed, both for Richneſs of Soil and uſeful Improvements in the Farming Way, conſiſting of proper Encloſures, Dwelling-Houſes, Granaries, Stable, and Treading-Floor, together with a large Apple Orchard of late Fruit. My preſent Dwelling-Houſe, Garden, Stable, Store, and other Outhouſes, Peach and Cherry Orchards, with a good Still, being off the Farm, will be let as a Tavern, for which Purpoſe they are conveniently ſituate, and well calculated. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

5‖ THOMAS PLEASANTS.

THE Subſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of Debt, without any Dependence on his ungrateful Debtors, propoſes to ſell the pleaſant and healthy Seat of HUNTINGTOUR, near *Appamattox* River, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 Acres of good Land, which produces fine Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, *&c.* The Houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county; a larger and better Garden I believe is not in the Colony, and on this Land are ſeveral Hundred Fruit Trees of the beſt Kind, many of which were brought by water to *Richmond* Town above 80 Miles. On this Tract of Land is a large Proportion of exceeding fine Meadow Land, with a Fiſh Pond within three Hundred Yards of the Dwelling-Houſe, ſtored with various Kinds of fine Fiſh, ſufficient for the Uſe of a Family the Year round. In this Neighbourhood is Plenty of excellent Veniſon. The Air is ſo pure that I never knew an Inſtance of any Perſon having the Ague and Fever at *Huntingtour*. I have travelled through the moſt Parts of *Virginia*, and I have not ſeen any Part that I would ſo willingly reſide in as this Neighbourhood. If I ſell this Place, I ſhall ſive on the Part of this Tract of Land which has been advertiſed for ſome Time paſt. I make no Doubt but *Appamattox* River will be ſoon cleared, and then Wheat will be carried as far as Col. *Baniſter*'s Mill, near *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. *per* Buſhel. I made at this Place 100 Gallons of rich Wine in 1772, and laſt Year (if it had not been for the Froſt) I could have made 5 or 600 Gallons, which Quantity I expect to make this Year.

HUNTINGTOUR would be a pleaſant and ſafe Place for a Gentleman of Fortune to retreat to in the Horrours of a civil War, or in the fickly Months of many Parts of the Lowlands.

"What is Honour, Grandeur, and Wealth?
"All fleeting, Nothing's without Health!"

I hope any Gentlemen inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the Premiſes this Summer.——I will alſo ſell, very cheap (that is, for about Half the Value) the Tract of rich LAND I have advertiſed in *Albemarle* for ſome Time paſt.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*, on the 4th of *March* laſt, a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has ſome Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Soulder and Buttock. Alſo a ſmall ſorrel FILLY went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Noſtril, but neither docked nor branded. They were ſeen on *Rowanty*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker*'s Mill, on *Nottoway*, or *Hick*'s Ford, on *Meherrin*.——Whoever will bring the ſaid Mares to me ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

(tf) DAVID BLACK.

TO BE RENTED,

A large Dwelling-Houſe

In RICHMOND TOWN,

40 Feet by 20, with two rooms below and two above, a Garden newly pailed in, a Kitchen, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary for a Family. The Situation is as pleaſant as any in Town.

The Terms may be known by applying to the Printers hereof, or to the Subſcriber, in ſaid Town.

(tf) GABRIEL GALT.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.